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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

Produce For Use At a Fair Profit

Vol. I No. 16 | Royal Oak, Michigan | June 29, 1936

LEMKE AND LIBERTY

Exclusive photo of William Lemke and his famous cap taken on the day he became a candidate for President

"I will defeat both of my closest competitors—Roosevelt and Landon."

—WILLIAM LEMKE.

"Every activity proposed by Roosevelt and his sham battling New Deal will render the attainment of Social Justice more difficult."

—FATHER COUGHLIN.

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Father Coughlin: A CALL TO ARMS

Among the thousands of telegrams received at Royal Oak Friday night, June 19, was the following intelligent query:

LISTENED YOUR SPLENDID ADDRESS AND ENTHUSIASTICALLY WITH YOU ON NEED FOR PROGRESSIVE PARTY TO FIGHT FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE STOP WE FEEL HOWEVER THAT BY VOTING FOR LEMKE WE MAY LET IN LANDON AND THE REPUBLICANS WHO WE THINK ARE THE PAID REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MONEY CHANGERS STOP WE FEEL THAT IT WOULD BE BETTER FOR US ALL NOT TO RISK DEFEATING ROOSEVELT STOP CAN YOU EXPLAIN THIS TO US.

J. P., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Let us eradicate from our minds the philosophy of defeatism. Victory should be the only guiding light as we set forth to put into practice the platform published by the Union Party under the leadership of William Lemke and Thomas Charles O'Brien.

The timid people who fear that the activities of the Union Party will result only in the return to power of the Landons and the Hoovers should ask themselves these questions:

"What will happen to America with four more years of Roosevelt?"

"What will happen to the Constitution?"
"What will happen to all our liberties?"
"What will happen to States' rights?"
"What will happen to taxation?"
"What will happen to our currency?"
"What will happen to the key to the Treasury—now in the shape of a double cross—shall we throw it into the cesspool of European intrigue?"

Every activity proposed by Roosevelt and his sham battling New Deal will render the attainment of social justice more difficult four years from now.

Now is the opportune moment. With the growth of New Deal bureaucracy, who knows whether there will be any election in 1940?

Good soldiers, when they are facing a crisis, do not postpone defending their homes and their country from an enemy who is within their gates. Good soldiers do not wait till more ammunition has been acquired. They fight with what they have and as best they can whenever the crisis has been brought upon them. The law of self preservation knows no procrastination.

Therefore, this is not a question of electing Landon or of ousting Roosevelt. This is a question of fighting to the last drop of our political blood and with the last ounce of strength of our love of liberty at this very moment.

In revolutionary days the minute men did not tender excuses to Paul Revere. At the call to arms they set out in the darkness of night, formed their battalions, met the enemy and defeated them.

The call to arms has gone forth today. Perhaps we have no uniforms; perhaps we have no Hessian leadership; perhaps we are untrained in the leadership of bureaucracy and Farleyism. But we have the intestinal fortitude to strike when the enemy is within our gates.

This is no place for milk and honey Tories nor for effeminate excuse finders. This is the place where congregate men and women who are willing to sacrifice their fortunes and their lives if necessary to the principles of social justice and for the attainment of freedom.

Tomorrow is too late.

Today is the acceptable time.

Attack On Father Coughlin Foiled

New York Special to SOCIAL JUSTICE

Press men assigned to interview Father Coughlin at the close of his nation-wide radio broadcast Friday, June 19, in New York City, all but mobbed one of their pseudo colleagues, who represented himself to be "Joseph Reichmann," ostensibly of the United Press.

Immediately following the broadcast, the press conference was held as scheduled in the studios of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Without wasting any time, a person unknown to his fellow newsmen, assumed the role of spokesman for the group and launched upon a vicious and brutal third degree questioning of Father Coughlin.

The attention of guests in the studio was attracted by the gathering about the radio priest and because of the viciousness and bias of the inquisition, it was evident to the other news correspondents that the stranger was out to put Father Coughlin "on the spot." Questions foreign to the subject matter of the address and questions that ordinarily would require deep thought and concentration were hurled at the priest from what obviously was a carefully prepared list.

The unprepossessing appearance of the man, combined with the brutal and insulting manner, aroused in witnesses the suspicion that a dangerous crank faced Father Coughlin, intent upon doing him bodily harm. The interview was no sooner started than finished and Father Coughlin left the studio with friends.

Naturally when the newspaper men present took up pressing for the stranger's credentials, friends of Father Coughlin and of the National Union backed up their demand. For more than half an hour those who had remained in the studio sought to persuade the stranger to identify himself.

Officials of the Columbia Broadcasting System professed to know the man, but refused to divulge his name or any facts on his identity. One official at the studio offered to identify the pseudo newsman, providing the latter would "release him from confidence." This the man refused to do.

Weakening under the persistent questioning, the suspect then produced cards which bore the name of "Joseph Reichmann" allegedly a correspondent of the United Press Associations. One pass to the press section of the Senate and House gallery was signed jointly by Senator Nealy and the late Joseph W. Byrns. Another pass, of the sort which admits newsmen to the White House press conferences, was signed by Stephen Early, a secretary to President Roosevelt.

The man under questioning then made a phone call, ostensibly to his editor on the United Press. Addressing this individual, he charged that all his papers had been taken from him forcibly by other news men. He also informed his "editor" that all the other men present were "merely following the case from the news angle."

It was the conviction of witnesses that the man representing himself to be a reporter was present for other purposes than news gathering. His actions, remarks and general high-handed manner convinced observers that the man felt well protected in high places.

"You are not a newspaper man," a veteran scribe, familiar with New York and Washington reporters, accused him.

The mysterious Mr. Reichmann's activities will be closely followed, as he was observed for some time in Washington prior to taking the Douglas flier at 7:50 Thursday night for New York.

162

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Eyes and Ears

By Mark Meechan

There is an all-important aspect of Bill Lemke's decision to head the new Union Party that the subsidized press has cautiously avoided mentioning.

That is that the fighting leader of the new people's party was one of the most loyal and one of the most effective supporters of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1932. He was that in spite of his Republican label.

What makes an honest and intelligent man change from loyalty to vigorous antagonism?

Bill Lemke said, shortly after the Frazier-Lemke farm debt refinancing bill had been scuttled by the New Deal dominated House of Representatives that he—as well as all true liberals—had been "driven into no man's land."

Like untold millions of his fellow citizens Bill Lemke had been hoodwinked by an idealistic platform and a bewitching smile—back in 1932.

Like any man of spirit he resented being "let down"—but those who know him intimately know that he is much more deeply embittered by the "letting down" of the American people.

He thinks that he and the American people should have at least as much "horse sense" as the Indian tribe of which the late Senator Cutting spoke, when he was chided on the floor of the Senate for not supporting the Rooseveltian Economy Bill, aimed at the War Veterans.

These New Mexico Indians put it this way:

"When White man betrays Indian once—shame on White man!

"When White man betrays Indian twice—shame on Indian!!"

The propaganda sheets are beginning to carry the subtle suggestion that the Union Party is a futile thing in itself. It is simply a minor hazard to the New Deal.

The American people shouldn't be kidded that way. And so that they won't be kidded let it be said—here and now—that the Union Party and Lemke are *starting* with as many votes as Theodore Roosevelt and Robert M. LaFollette, combined, had when they *finished*.

It's a mathematical certainty. Just add the voting strength of the National Union for Social Justice and the farmers who wanted the Frazier-Lemke Bill passed and who were outraged by its assassination at the hands of the New Deal.

Among these two groups you have the grand total mentioned above.

And don't discount those farmers.

Thirty-two State Legislatures petitioned Congress to pass the Frazier-Lemke Bill because there was—and is—a relentless need for it.

The vast majority of farm state congressmen voted for the Bill because they knew their people wanted it passed—or because they knew they would be defeated at the polls in November, if they did not vote for it.

The National Union is concentrated in the eastern industrial states—the betrayed farmers are concentrated in the western and southern agricultural states.

And thus is accounted for *only two* of the more important groups

(Continued on page 12)

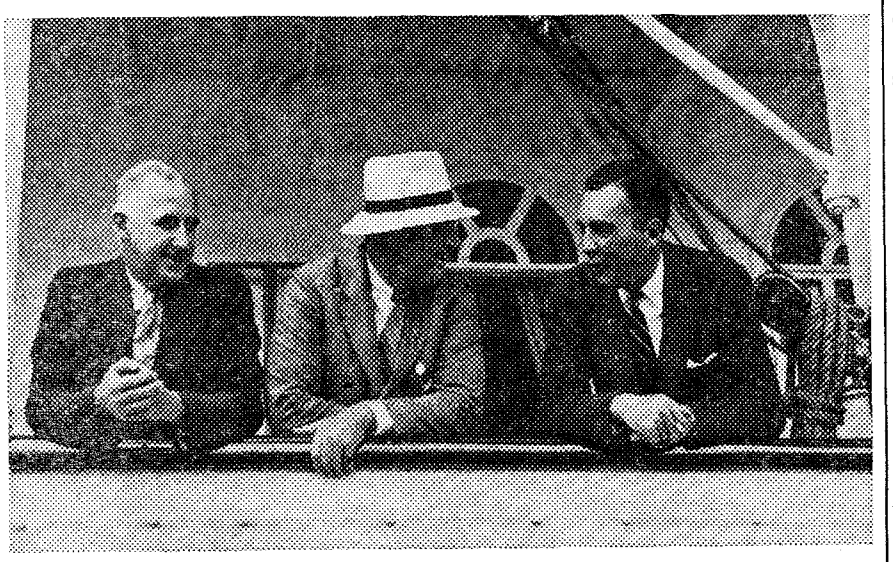
UNION PARTY JOLTS DEMOCRATS ROOSEVELT PATCHES PLATFORM

Late News Bulletin

Washington, D. C., June 23—Representative William Lemke, Union Party candidate for President, today agreed to confer with Dr. Francis Townsend and the Reverend Gerald Smith in an effort to compose minor differences and form a united front for the November elections.

Washington, D. C., June 23.—Plainly alarmed by the powerful opposition of William Lemke's new Union Party, President Roosevelt is reported working swiftly behind the scenes in an effort to woo back into the Democratic fold the legions of the working classes he has lost by courting the favor of the money changers. As a result of Roosevelt's backstage maneuvers, platform bait in the form of bigger and better political promises are expected to issue from Democratic headquarters this week as the puppet convention in Philadelphia puts the finishing touches on its Tweedledum campaign theme song.

Only the Faces Change



Raymond Moley, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Vincent Astor chatting aboard the Nourmahal in the early days of the New Deal. Brain Truster and Yachtsman have gone. But Money Changer Baruch, invisible then as now, goes on forever.

Money Changer Writes Money Plank in Democratic Party Platform

Washington, June 19.—On the afternoon of the same day that Father Coughlin delivered his epoch-making radio address, Money Changer Bernard M. Baruch lunched with Money Servant Franklin Delano Roosevelt at the White House.

Mr. Baruch, who sailed for Europe on Wednesday, and who in the past has been a frequent caller at the White House, said that "there is nothing more unusual in my visit at this time than any other.

"There is no news in my visit except my gout," he added, pointing to his feet, "I am going to Europe to attend to my dogs."

So much for this simple story as reported in the press of the nation.

What Mr. Baruch did not say was that he dropped in on the President to write the money plank in the Democratic Platform. From unassailable sources SOCIAL JUSTICE has learned that Baruch, guarding the stake of Wall Street in American finance, dictated to Roosevelt just what the Democratic policy on money would be. American voters can rest assured that Mr. Baruch saw to it that the privately owned Federal Reserve Bank will keep its unconstitutional power to coin and regulate the value of the nation's money.

Furthermore, SOCIAL JUSTICE is informed that Mr. Baruch is on his way to make a deal with Montague Norman of the Bank of England whereby American banking will be continued safely in control of the International Banks.

Certainly there is "nothing unusual" in Baruch's visit to the White House. Baruch, as usual, has conveyed the wishes of the money changers to Roosevelt, and Roosevelt as usual has obeyed the voice of his master. The Democratic Platform plank on money will be a banker's plank. Mr. Baruch who, by report, has boasted of being dictator to former presidents, but who repudiates such a relation to the present incumbent of the White House, should keep his luncheon appointment out of the newspapers if he wishes to prevent the American people from drawing obvious conclusions about ambitious bankers who pal around with banker-partial chief executives of the Roosevelt stamp.

Some people are fearful that Landon is sold out, at this early date, to the bankers, and if made President, would be a money changer's servant. No such doubt need exist about Roosevelt. Roosevelt is President, and he is sold out to the bankers.

Baruch claims he went to Europe to attend to his feet. Perhaps it is not so much the gout that is worrying him as it is the cold feet he had after reading the announcement of the Union Party with Lemke for President.

Just a Minute

Radio Challenge and Prize Fight

Two events, worlds apart in their spheres of importance, took place on Friday night, June 19—Father Coughlin's radio speech and the Schmeling-Louis prizefight. Both events were conveyed to America's millions over the radio and timed in such a manner that the radio audience clicked their dials from one event to the other to catch, first a knockout in a boxing ring in New York and next, also from New York, the exploding of an economic and political bombshell.

Both events, one in the world of sport, the other in the world of politics and social science appealed to American's idea of fair play.

Another Champion in the Ring

The Schmeling-Louis fight was a one hour's wonder, appealing to all lovers of honest, virile sport. The address of Father Coughlin, not an hour's passing show, but a permanent contribution to a better American life, appealed to millions of voters, who are ready, not just to watch, but to join in the grim, courageous fight against the depression-makers of Wall Street.

These two events, so dissimilar, have yet a likeness in their pattern. Father Coughlin announced in his speech the eligibility for endorsation by the N. U. S. J. of William Lemke, who will do political battle with Roosevelt and Landon for the Presidency of the United States. They called Schmeling the "doomed man" before the New York fight. Hardly a sports editor gave the German a chance. They could prove on paper that Schmeling would be knocked out in the early rounds. You know the surprising result, echoed in the headlines:

"UNDERDOG ENDS LOUIS REIGN"

"MAX IN GREATEST BOXING UPSET"

A Prediction

William Lemke steps into the political ring a "doomed man" in the opinion of Democratic and Republican master minds. Already the political wiseacres are proving on paper that the North Dakotan can't win. But just as the sports writers had no way of knowing just how strong was Schmeling's right arm, so the political prognosticators seem to be unaware of Lemke's strength—a powerful right arm that packs a punch with the drive of millions of American voters behind it, a punch that can sprawl the money changers and their servants on the canvas with one blow.

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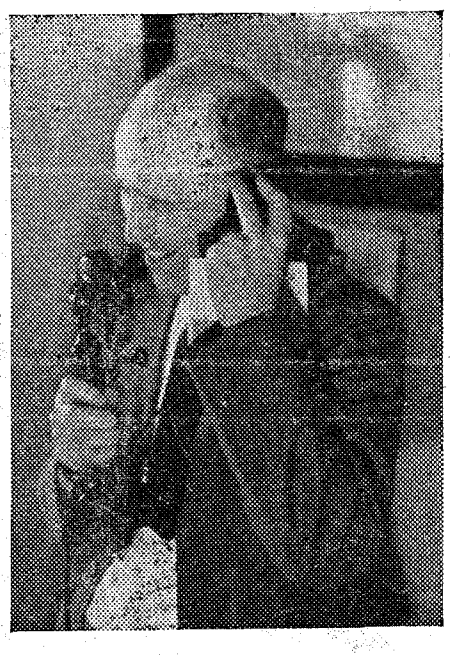
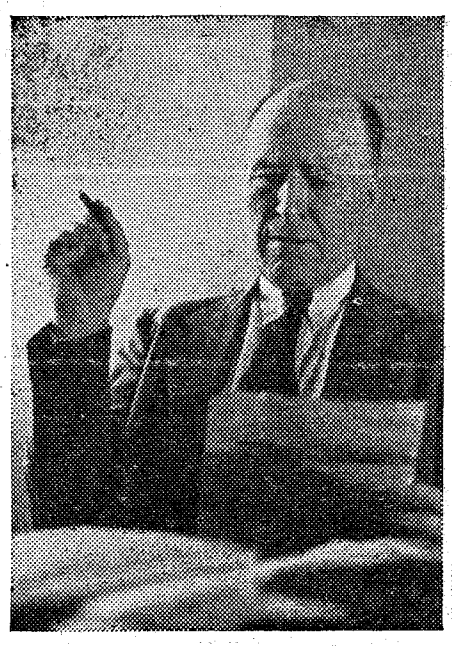
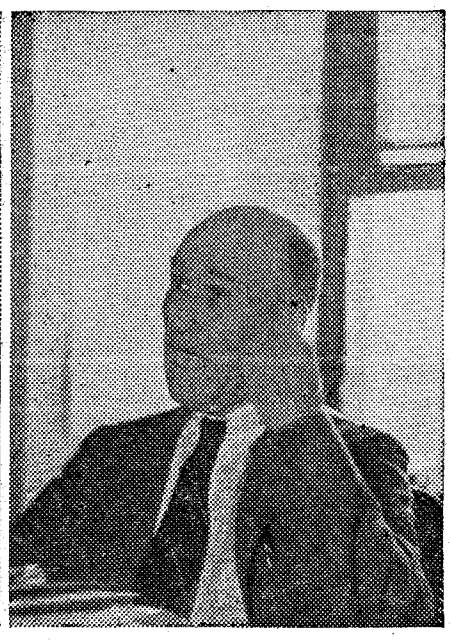

LEMKE AND UNION PARTY HAILED 'I AM PLEASED', SAYS BORAH

Washington, D. C., June 23—By Staff Correspondent.—Less than a week after its birth, the new Union Party commands the respect of the nation. Lovers of social justice respect the intelligent platform and the integrity of the party's leaders, William Lemke and Thomas Charles O'Brien. Servants of the money changers respect with an unholy fear the millions of votes already lined up solidly behind this party of the people and the other millions of votes the Democratic and Republican parties will lose as the honest platform and honest leaders pull more and more straight thinking American citizens away from the broken ranks of the sham battlers.

Among the first to congratulate the new party was the veteran warrior of the Senate, William E. Borah, who bestowed his blessing in these words:

"I am pleased at the bearing the new movement will be sure to have on Labor and the Money situation. I thoroughly agree with the money and wage planks of the new party. I have great respect for Congressman Lemke. The new party will have a decided effect on the coming election."

Senator Elmer Thomas spoke out for the principles of the Union party in this statement:

"I am for many Coughlin ideas which the Democrats do not want in their platform. My opinion coincides one hundred per cent with Father Coughlin's views on money and I endorse heartily the Union party plank against tax exempt bonds."

Also among those to extend congratulations was Senator Charles L. McNary:

"I think a lot of Father Coughlin and his program for the farmers."

A sour note was struck by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, one of those stalwart American professional saviours of labor who helped to assassinate the Frazier-Lemke bill:

"The new party announcement was unexpected. An independent party will injure the cause of social justice by splitting forces of progress and liberalism when all liberal groups should be united."

As a statement of the case for the money changers and an example of sheer reactionary philosophy, clothed in the words of the false liberalism of the New Deal, these words from the man who has done more perhaps than any other American to drive a wedge between the farmer and the laborer and thus defeat the attainment of social justice by either group, are a classic of Tory hypocrisy.

While comment from these leaders was strategically "hushed up," it was learned reliably that Mr. Lemke's candidacy was the subject of numerous telephone conversations between Democratic party chiefs in Washington and Philadelphia.

Postmaster General Farley, when pressed for comment at Democratic headquarters in the Quaker City, parried questions.

Spokesmen in the office of John D. M. Hamilton, Republican national chairman, were equally noncommittal.

Dr. Francis E. Townsend, leader of the Townsend Old-Age Pension Plan, speaking for his followers, declared:

"It's all right with me if they back Lemke."

Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, "Share-the-Wealth" chieftain, expressed a similar view and said he and Townsend would confer with Lemke this week.

Senator Lynn Frazier of North Dakota, co-author with Lemke of the farm refinance bill, said he was endorsing Lemke and gave his complete approval of the 15-point platform of the Union party.

Said Representative Bertrand Snell, Republican minority leader from New York:

"The new party will undoubtedly play a very important part in the coming elections."

Perhaps most glowing of all the tributes Lemke received was that of Representative Charles G. Binderup of Nebraska, the man who first put the "call-out" petition for the Frazier-Lemke bill on the speaker's desk and who made the windup floor speech supporting the bill.

Binderup declared:

"Many outstanding factors will contribute to the election of Bill Lemke. One is the excellent support of Father Coughlin, who is, in my mind, the greatest power for good in our nation at the present time. Another is the dirt-slinging campaign of the Democrats and Republicans. The two parties will do more campaigning for Lemke than he could do for himself."

UNION PARTY HEADQUARTERS

Washington, D. C., June 23—Congressman William Lemke, candidate for President on the Union Party ticket, announced today that a national headquarters for the new party would be set up in Chicago. "This will be done probably some time next week," said Lemke.

Telegrams of support from labor and farm groups continued to pour into Lemke's office on Capitol Hill at the rate of more than one thousand a day. Twelve thousand were received in a few hours' time on Saturday after Father Coughlin's radio speech.

The Victory Will Be Ours

By WILLIAM LEMKE

"I appeal to the farmer, the laborer, the small business man; to the veterans and the professional men and women of America to rally 'round the standard of The Union Party.

"The platform of this party embodies the hopes and aspirations of our nation; it is the platform of the common people who have labored and made this nation what it is now and what it is going to be in the future.

"I appeal to you, for you, because this nation belongs to you and you are responsible for its destiny.

"Under The Union Party emblem let agriculture, labor and industry unite and march to the polls on November third of this year. Victory will be ours!"

LEMKE TOUR

William Lemke, Union Party candidate for the presidency, entrained for his homeland on the plains of North Dakota this week preparatory to a whirlwind campaign tour through the country.

The 57-year-old presidential aspirant declared before leaving Washington that he expected to make at least one speech in each of the 48 states.

"I'll win," he said confidently as reporters surrounded him in his congressional quarters in the new house office building.

"Our platform is made for the common people of the country," he declared. "Its 15 principles were written to free the working classes from the slavery of capitalism.

"I see the beginning of a new age after the November elections. Our civilization is in a state of transition. If we're going to make the coming civilization better than the past one, there must be some organization that can intelligently guide it. The Union Party is the only answer."

The plain-spoken co-author of the Frazier-Lemke bill expressed the opinion that the Union Party would be formally set up at a convention of labor, farm, independent and progressive groups in Cleveland some time in August.

"It will be a mass convention similar to the one at which Lincoln launched his party," Lemke said.

Several newsmen questioned him persistently about the sources of financial support for the Union Party campaign.

Explaining this problem had not yet been worked out, Lemke added:

"The Union Party campaign will have to be financed by the nickels and dimes of our toiling classes. Certainly, we can expect no million-dollar donations from the wealthy interests, as is the case of the Democrats and Republicans.

"My candidacy represents an honest and a sincere desire to emancipate our people from economic slavery. In that case, finances aren't very important. If they become necessary the people will know and contribute."

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Father Coughlin:

Thomas Charles O'Brien, eminent former District Attorney of Boston, Counsel for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and firm exponent of social justice. For ten years before graduating from Harvard, he labored as a baggageman. Lemke and Yale and Agriculture and Republican, O'Brien and Harvard, Labor and Democrat. East and West, Protestant and Catholic, sharing one program of driving the money changers from the temple, of permitting the wealth of America to flow freely into every honest home.

Candidate for Vice President

THOMAS CHARLES O'BRIEN

Waid Studio

In the history of the republic, there never has been a time when the principles of true democracy were in greater danger than they are today. Faced with the demand that we reorganize our whole economic structure on workable lines so that reasonable comforts and fair opportunities for the citizens of today and the future will be provided, both of the major political parties have utterly failed to answer the call. There is no other honorable course for those who place the needs of humanity above political expediency than to declare relentless war against these enemies of economic freedom and join in a bloodless revolution to build a sound economic and social order whose four corner stones shall be Liberty, Justice, Progress and Security.

A ruthless autocracy, nourished by greed and controlled by wealth will be wiped out forever in the newer economic liberty that must soon come to an outraged and aroused citizenry. With God's unlimited resources on every hand in this land of natural plenty, it is an insult to the bountiful Almighty for any American of any age to be without food, clothing or a home.

Our elected officials have grossly neglected their duty to the nation. Leaders chosen from both major parties have been faithless to the trust reposed in them by the constitution. They have ravished our government and exploited the people. They have decreed tax burdens that will enslave the great majority of the citizens of this and coming generations. A century and a half ago, the founders of our republic lighted a torch in the wilderness that illuminated the way of hope to the downtrodden of the entire world. That torch has fallen into the cruel hands of those who refuse to keep it aflame. We of the Union Party must grasp this torch of human aspiration and light it anew as a guide for America in these dark hours of national blundering.

THOMAS C. O'BRIEN.

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"Stop, Thief!" Is Cry as Real Thug Escapes

Are you going to be frightened by the flimsy scarecrow of "inflation" hoisted by the money changers at the first sign of a real money reform?

In a desperate effort to shield and protect their despotic domination over the toiling masses, through the ownership, control and manipulation of money and credit, the international bankers and their (un)-Sound Money press will call the platform of the Union Party inflationary—just as they called the Frazier-Lemke farm refinancing measure "inflation."

These recurring reports and editorials in the press of the nation savor of the professional plunderer whose accomplice shouts, "Stop, thief!" to disengage the attention of the crowd while the real criminal escapes. The cry of "inflation" emanates from sources that long have been supporting a program of ruthless inflation—a program which, if continued at the present rate, would inevitably end in wild and reckless credit inflation.

Issuing full legal tender currency, in place of interest bearing tax-exempt bonds, may be "ruinous inflation" for the money mongers but it will be a godsend for the toiling masses of America.

The second plank of the platform of the Union Party declares that *"Congress alone shall issue and control the money and credit of the United States."*

The bankers' press will tell you that the Union Party advocates the "nationalization of banks." Nothing under heaven could be farther from the fact. The Russian, Lenin, declared that the "first and most important step toward communism is the nationalization of private banks." Do not let any confusing editorials mislead you. To "nationalize the creation, the issuance and the regulation of all money used within the nation" does not mean to *take over the banks.* SOCIAL JUSTICE —and the platform of the Union Party—desires the liberation of all local banks from the radical Federal Reserve Banking System.

It is sound, on the other hand, that banks be "state chartered private corporations, whose functions be restricted solely to receiving United States legal tender, on either time or demand accounts, and lending the money in time deposits." [See "Money: Questions and Answers," by Father Coughlin.]

Those interests from whom we propose to take the private control and manufacture of money have been definitely identified. They will seek deliberately to confuse you, simple as the honest facts have been repeatedly shown to be.

The third plank of the Union Party platform recites that *"immediately following the cancellation of the right now vested in private owners to coin and issue money, Congress shall refinance all the present agricultural mortgage indebtedness for the farmer and all the home mortgage indebtedness for the city owner."*

And this by the issuance of debt-free legal tender United States money against the real wealth of America!

Do not be longer deceived. Do not be misled by the catch phrases of the propaganda press. Demand to know from these editorial writers and financial experts (?) WHY the issuance of debt-free legal tender money against the real wealth of America is "inflation" and the unlimited issuance of tribute money, upon which the private manufacturers of credit and currency make their fat livings, is NOT inflation but SOUND MONEY.

Away with such trumpetings and catch-penny mouthings.

Readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, voters of America, supporters of the new people's Union Party are no longer to be caught by such tricks.

Today we know the truth about the French and the Russian and the German inflation.

In not one of these three countries was inflation ever brought about by the politicians but always by the international bankers themselves.

There is not one example of a government which has misused its national currency in the last thirty years.

The only danger of inflation in this country is that the Federal Reserve Bank will use its prerogative of printing currency against every dollar of bonds in its vaults.

By raising the cry of "inflation," the propagandists are simply raising the shout to preserve the private coiners of money in their racket.

An army of informed citizens, no longer deceived by the shibboleths of "sound money" or the distracting cries of "Stop, Thief," realize that the time has come to save America from the money racket of the Federal Reserve Bankers.

A TRUE SHORT STORY

Baltimore, December 6, 1935

The lamplight flickered on the sidewalk outside the flat of Alfred Satti, 23, unemployed laborer.

Inside Father Satti, his wife and baby sat in darkness and cold. That morning the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company had shut off the light and heat. Satti could not pay his bill.

The family sat transfixed and wordless in their rude, straight chairs. Emma Satti's tired eyes stared fixedly at little Betty May Satti, age 3, playing with a cheap doll at her mother's feet.

Betty May looked up and whimpered, "Daddy, I'm cold."

No response. Alfred Satti was tinkering with a gas pipe leading into the coin slot meter.

As he worked he thought of how, the day before, he had purchased Christmas toys for his baby with the last few pennies he had.

Finally he walked over to the kitchen range. He put a match to the burners and sighed with satisfaction at the success of his tinkering that tapped gas around the meter, free of charge. He began to warm his gnarled, cold hands over the blue flame. Emma Satti and Betty joined him. It was getting warm in the room.

December 7, 1935. Afternoon

Alfred Satti sat in a cell of the Northern police station jailed on charges of obtaining gas illegally from the Gas and Electric Company of Baltimore. Satti was a thief. Outside, people trudged through the snow carrying Christmas packages.

December 7, 1935. Night

A police radio patrol car pulled up to the corner where a lone policeman stood twirling his night-stick.

The driver said: "Come on, Bill. We got a job. It's a tough one, and I want somebody with me."

The patrolman climbed into the automobile.

"What's doing?" he asked. "A hold-up?"

"Naw," was the answer. "A guy by the name of Satti just committed suicide in a cell at the Northern. Croaked by hanging himself with his belt. We got to tell his wife."

Editor's note:—The story related above is a true account of incidents which actually happened.

Contest

Each week SOCIAL JUSTICE will print a True Short Story.

SOCIAL JUSTICE will pay $5.00 for each story printed.

Conditions of the contest:

(1) Anyone is eligible to submit true short stories;

(2) A manuscript must be accompanied by unassailable proof that the story is true;

(3) Payment will be made for only those true short stories that are printed in Social Justice.

(4) The manuscript may be written in pencil, pen or on a typewriter;

(5) No manuscripts will be returned unless accompanied by self-addressed, stamped envelopes;

(6) The Editors of SOCIAL JUSTICE will be the sole judge of which stories are printed.

(7) Send your True Short Story to:

True Short Story Editor,
SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Box 150,
Royal Oak, Mich.

International News Photo

Landing Party on Cruiser Asheville ordered to stand by in the trouble zone of Southern China where civil war is momentarily expected.

U. S. Troops in China Seas

Why must U. S. taxpayers support a navy to protect bankers' property in China? This dangerous pastime could lead to war.

The Platform of the Union Party makes such an expensive and treacherous expedition impossible—

"—Our naval, air and military forces must not be used under any consideration in foreign fields or foreign waters either alone or in conjunction with any other power."

The Union Party stands for peace at home and abroad.

It believes the best way to keep the peace of the world is for each nation strictly to mind its own business and keep its sword sheathed unless attacked.

A policy of hands off foreign nations' private quarrels means less American money will be spent to swell the coffers of the international bankers, the dealers in death who grow rich when nations fly at each other's throats.

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The People Speak:

Congratulations! The spirit of 1776 is again aroused in America! Old Glory takes on a new hue. The scales of justice will again be balanced.

E. L. S., New Baltimore, Mich.

Dear Reverend—Your great address came to our unit number 17, 11th Congressional district of Boston, Mass., over the Yankee network station WNAC. The revelation has filled us with greater desire and willingness to support you and your two pledged candidates, Hon. Congressman Wm. Lemke and Thomas C. O'Brien, for President and Vice-President, respectively. With all God's divine power through our National Union for Social Justice we will be victorious in November and bring our government back to the people of our great country. Sincerely yours,

E. S., President
Boston, Mass.

I heard broadcast. Heartily endorse both platform and candidates one hundred per cent. Information gathered from local contacts hails the birth of the Union party as the greatest movement yet to strike the shackles of monetary bondage from the American people.

J. L. B., President Unit 6
Cong. Dist. 5, Mass.

Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin, Royal Oak, Mich.—Congratulations. Count on my vote.

P. R., Chicago, Ill.

Father Coughlin Thanks N. U. S. J.

In answer to the thousands of telegrams from officers of units of the National Union, I extend my humble thanks for their co-operation and willingness to follow me through in declaring eligible for endorsation William Lemke and Thomas Charles O'Brien.

As ever, I am more interested in principles than I am in men. These two candidates are the only candidates seeking the two highest offices in our nation who have publicized, or will publicize, a platform in harmony with the sixteen principles of Social Justice.

Thank you again, noble members of the National Union! Let your hopes of today become your activities of tomorrow as you help secure social justice for every American.

If you will appear on the air from time to time the election of Lemke and O'Brien is assured. Believe you can elect anybody for President.

E. C. B., Louisville, Ky.

Heartily endorse program. Sounded like dawn of new day.

A. E. A., Unit 35
District 5, Minnesota

Whereas, it is evident we cannot expect legislation for Social Justice for the laborer, the farmer and small business man through the dole deal of the democrat and the gold deal of the Republican; and, whereas, we have complete faith in securing social justice through the sixteen principles of Social Justice enunciated by you, we have unanimously resolved to give you our complete support in any and all efforts you may make on behalf of the Union party.

W. J. M., Pres. Unit 3
9th Cong. Dist.
Fairview, N. J.

Every farmer interviewed endorses candidacy of William Lemke for President. Officers and members of two units at Marshall, Minnesota, approve your selection of Lemke and O'Brien.

T. J., Marshall, Minn.

Unit 4 of the 11th Dist., Indiana, in meeting assembled, resolve that we have listened to your broadcast with joy in our faces and hope in our hearts and have heard you endorse the candidate and platform of the Union party that will restore to America the constitutional government of our forefathers and bring happiness, justice, liberty and equal opportunity once more to our people. We pledge you our loyalty, our full co-operation, our financial support, our very lives, that the spirit, the courage, the staunch convictions of 1776 may live again and forever in the hearts of our people.

Officers and Members
Unit No. 4
Indianapolis, Ind.

Two hundred fifty members of Unit 7, District 3, congratulate you on your choice of candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President. We will support the Union candidate and work and pray for the success of the party.

E. D., Pres.
Chicago, Ill.

Congratulations on your wonderful message to the American people inspiring hope for the future. Fourth Congressional District assembly, California, unanimously indorses the platform of the Union party, Lemke and O'Brien for President and Vice-President. Best wishes for success. Tell us what to do in a hurry.

Dr. C. L. B.
San Francisco, Calif.

Units 29, 53, 55, 48, 37, 3, 10, 49, 41, 28, 20, 47, 51, 43, and 8, assembled in Avanel hall, 711 Fairfield Ave., Bellevue, Ky., in the 5th Congressional Dist. of Kentucky, heartily favoring the 16 principles of the N. U. S. J., do hereby ordain that, whereas, we long have realized that our program has been opposed by the Democratic party and further, that the Republican party has offered us no succor; therefore be it resolved, that these units do approve without reserve the endorsement of our friends, William Lemke and Thomas O'Brien, and the Union party in whom we can place our unqualified trust to drive the money changers from the temple; and we do pledge our whole-hearted support and will throw all our energy and resources toward their election.

Mrs. E. S., Resolutions Com.
5th Cong. Dist. Secy.
Bellevue, Kentucky

Father Coughlin on the Industrial Gun-Toter

Rugged Individualism professes the doctrine that if a man owns a gun he may use it as he pleases. He does not differentiate between using it to kill a murderer or to kill his wife. It is a most unsocial philosophy because it puts itself above the common welfare and the rights and joys of our fellow citizens.

Certain large manufacturers are devotees of this dogma. Power-drunk with their stupendous wealth, they have forgotten their obligations to society. When they propose to move their entire plants from established manufacturing towns to virgin soil hitherto unexploited, they commit a social crime. More than that, they advertise to the world that they subscribe to the theory that if a person owns a high-powered motor car, he may drive it on the wrong side of the street at sixty miles an hour, through a crowded thoroughfare.

Social Justice teaches and insists that ownership of a factory does not permit the industrialist to use it as he pleases. Such manufacturers have classified themselves with industrial gun-toters by denying this basic principle of civilization.

The story of these companies' annual profits smells in the nostrils of intelligent business. The virgin soilers now about to be exploited, as well as the inhabitants of towns which are threatened with such depopulation, had better join their fellow-citizens throughout the nation in demanding that industry share the profits first with labor, instead of the stockholders.

If manufacturers like these and similar industrial gun-toters will not acknowledge the distinction between ownership and use without an argument, it is time for the laboring man of America to amalgamate with his fellow-laborers and argue the question with ballots.

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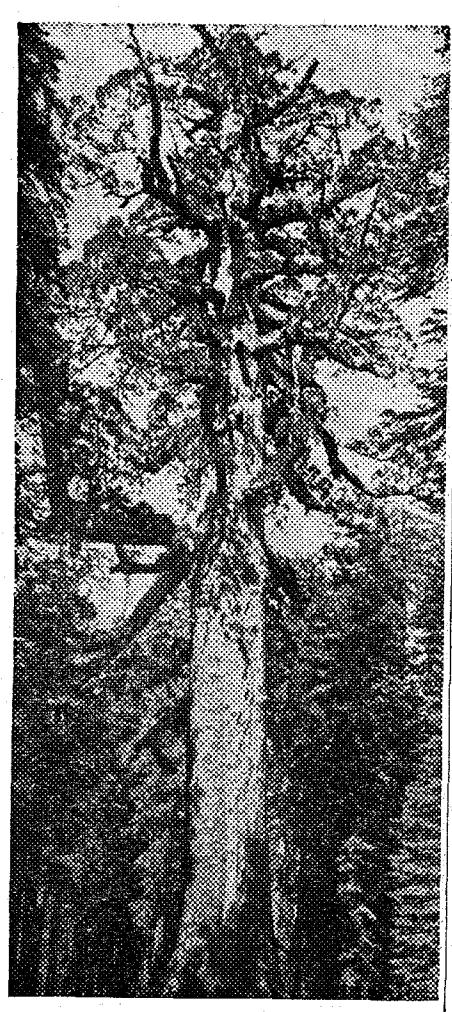
The Gift of Farmlands

Underwood & Underwood

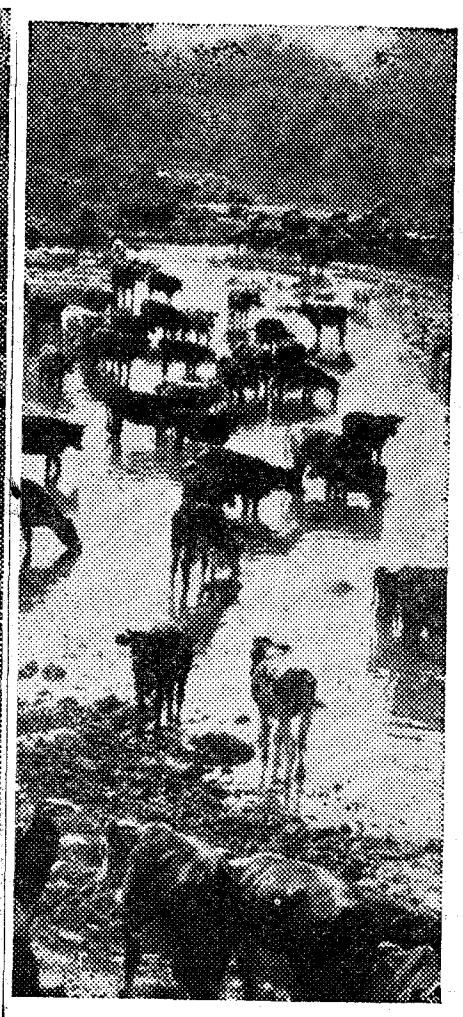


Underwood & Underwood

The Gift of Forests

Acme

The Gift of Cotton



Acme

The Gift of Pastures

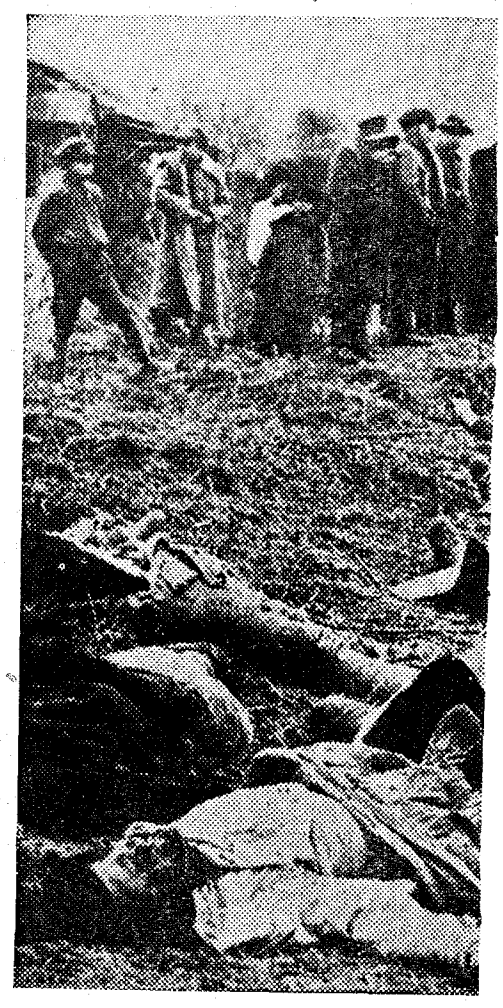
Underwood & Underwood

The Gift of Orchards

Plank One of the Union F

"America shall be self conta

" . . . no foreign political, economic, fi



The World War—Playground

America is a land of pl

God's gifts to our natio

America is blessed wi resources.

The platform of the Un icans shall be spared the and their inevitable conse

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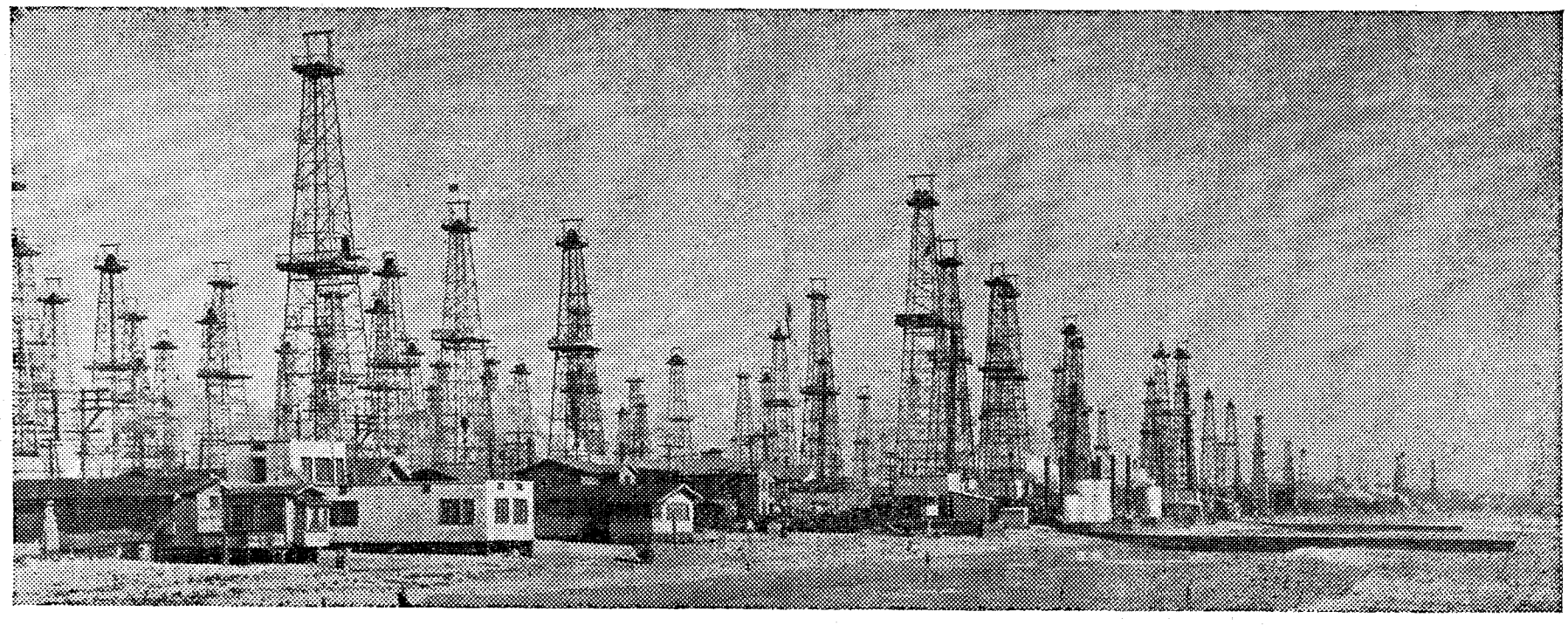

The Gift of Oil *International*

rty Platform

l and self sustained . . ."

tanglements, be they
ıcial or military."

Acme

e International Bankers

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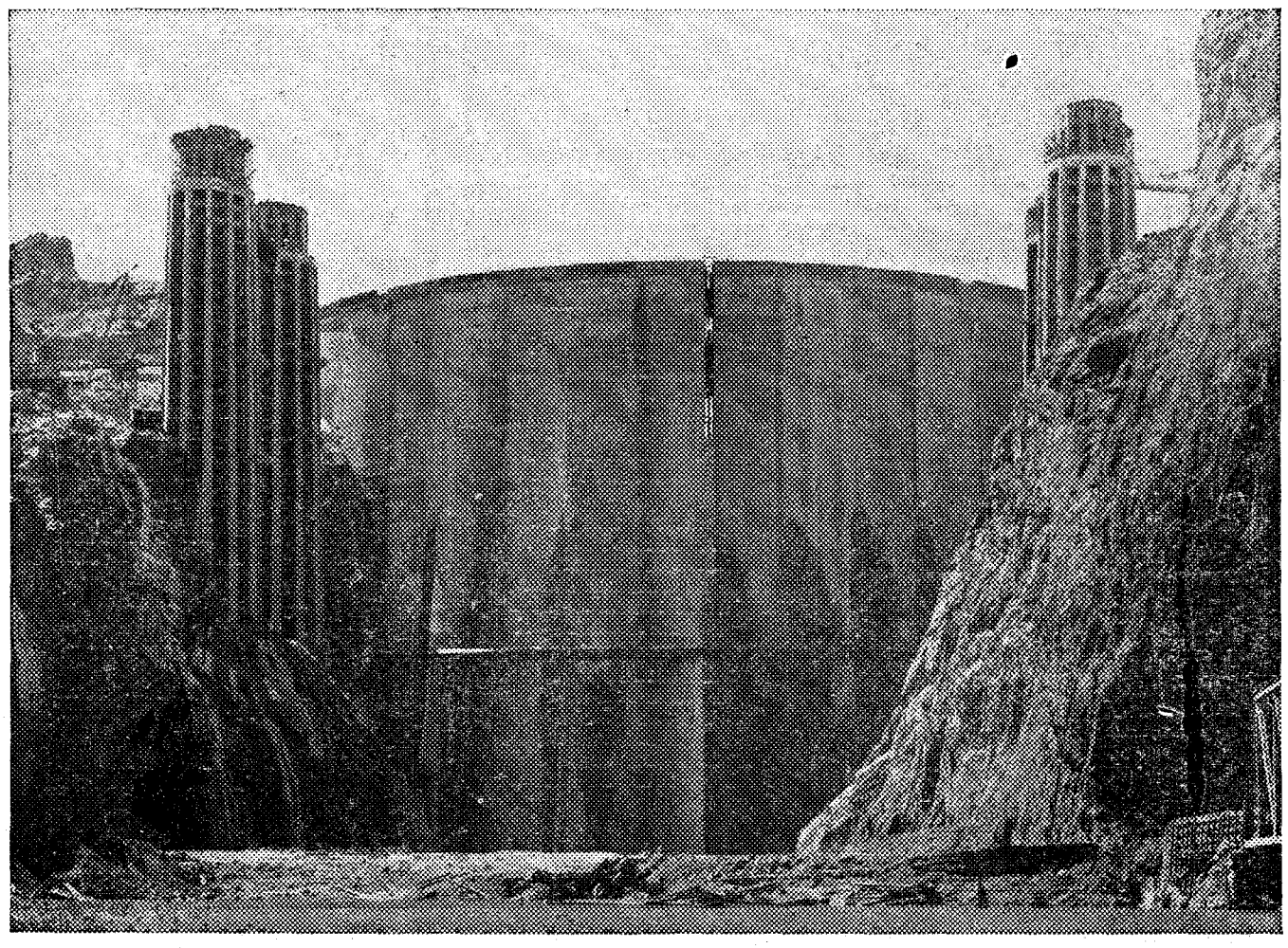
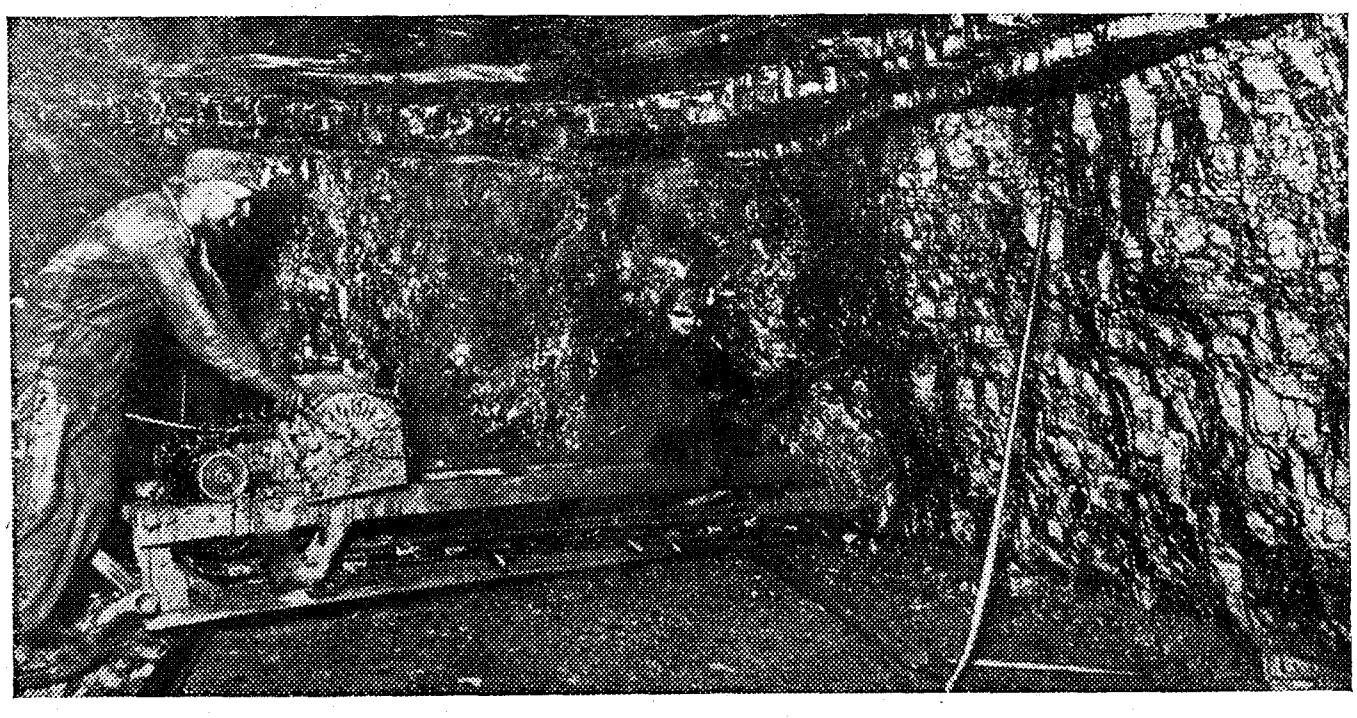
ın abundance of natural

'arty provides that Amer-
ıt of entangling alliances
ıce—war.



The Gift of Water Power *International*



The Gift of Coal *International*

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The Evening Bulletin
NIGHT EXTRA
FATHER COUGHLIN ENDORSES LEMKE NEW THIRD PARTY
The Boston Post
WATERBURY REPUBLICAN
NEW PARTY ANNOUNCED BY LEMKE
EXTRA
Staats-Zeitung
New Yorker
Lemke Is Third Party Candidate; Is Accorded Support Of Fr. Coughlin
Republikaner Lemke hat Dritte Partei gegründet, er will Präsident werden
Chattanooga Daily
Arkansas Gazette.
LEMKE TO RACE FOR PRESIDENT; COUGHLIN AIDS
LEMKE FORMS A NEW PARTY, BUT FOR PRESIDENCY
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
FINAL EDITION
The Sioux City Journal
Congressman Lemke Makes Third Party Bid for Presidency
William Lemke to Run for President
The Hartford Courant
Chicago Daily Tribune
Third Party Has Lemke As Candidate
Fr. Coughlin Backs Lemke, 3rd Party
The Daily Mining Gazette
10 Pages
REP. LEMKE HEADS 3RD PARTY
THE SUN
Omaha World-Herald
LEMKE TO SEEK PRESIDENCY ON UNION TICKET
Lemke Heads Party Backed by Coughlin
San Antonio Express
Atlantic City Press
COUGHLIN BACKS NEW UNION PARTY FORMED BY LEMKE
Lemke Opens Campaign Of Third Party
The Kansas City Times.
St. Paul Dispatch
LEMKE WILL RUN
COUGHLIN BACKS THE NOW
LEMKE ANNOUNCES THIRD-PARTY CANDIDACY
CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR
Lemke Candidacy Has Older Parties Scanning Horizon
CHARLOTTE NEWS
LEMKE IS OUT FOR OFFICE
The Philadelphia Inquirer
PUBLIC LEDGER
The New York Times
LEMKE SEEKS PRESIDENCY ON 3D TICKE
DEMOCRATS FEAR LOSSES IN WEST TO THIRD PARTY
CLEVELAND NEWS
7TH RACE FINAL
Lemke Will Head Third Party Ticke
Courier EXPRESS BUFFALO
LEMKE SEEKS PRESIDENCY WITH NEW PART
SYRACUSE JOURNAL
CITY EDITION
TOWNSEND HERE, ENDORSES LEMKE

EDITORIAL COMMENT

by Tweedledum

Editor's Note

The newspaper headlines and editorial comment displayed on these pages indicate but one thing—the tremendous national interest in the Union party and its candidate for President, William Lemke.

This is the finest tribute that the subsidized press could pay to the power and prestige of the Union party on the very day of its birth.

Trifles do not make headlines.

Powerful movements command attention.

The Union party will not merely split the liberal vote to defeat Roosevelt and elect Landon. That is typical subsidized press propaganda and an attempt to mislead the public as to the real power behind the new party.

We grant it is subtle—but at this late date after the notorious failure of the Old Deal and the New Deal to rectify the root causes of the depression, we know it is not convincing to the vast majority of American citizens.

The only way the seeker for truth can get facts today is by reading between the lines.

To get the truth openly stated in unequivocable terms, read the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE as this campaign waxes hotter and hotter on the vital issue before the American people.

That is: Who shall control the money system that concerns every phase of our national life—the banking system?

Fighting for that issue will be the Union party on the people's side and the Republican and Democratic parties on the bankers' side.

The Union party is one week old. The editorials on these pages are typical of all the editorial pages throughout the nation.

The editorial policy of SOCIAL JUSTICE is therefore unique. No paper in the United States has, up to the time this edition went to press, stated this conviction:

WILLIAM LEMKE WILL BE THE NEXT PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

With this point of view in mind, the careful analyses of the money changers' editorial writers appear ponderously futile.

From the N. Y. Herald Tribune, June 12, 1936

Shadow Over Philadelphia

As the last rehearsals for the big show at Philadelphia take place, a cloud at least as large as three men's hands comes up over the horizon. That third party, which the Administration thought had been silenced by the shots that ended Huey Long, suddenly takes form as a serious menace.

The latest preoccupation of Democratic advisers has been to do something effective to Mr. Farley. "Shut him up!" "Throw him out!" and now "Wake him up!" are the cries. As young Mr. Hamilton calmly measures his opponent for another blow, Mr. Farley might be expected to heed these anxious wails from his corner.

But to be overweight and undertrained and to be confident that Americans can be bought for Election Day like so many bales of cotton produce a tough skull to pierce. In the earliest precedent for weather forecasting Elijah sent his servant up on the mountain seven times to look for rain. The last time he reported: "Behold, there ariseth a little cloud out of the sea, like a man's hand." It must be nearing the seventh trip for Mr. Farley.

A radical party, united behind Mr. Lemke, would take a considerable number of votes from the Republicans in a few agricultural states, Minnesota and North Dakota, for example. But the main effects would be felt by the New Dealers, as Father Coughlin frankly concedes.

If the Rev. Gerald Smith swings up on this new bandwagon of discontent these effects will be practically nation-wide. The Townsendites are still strongest on the Pacific Coast. Father Coughlin's power is greatest in the Middle West and the industrial centers of the East. . . .

The biggest and noisiest political circus ever will need all of Mr. Farley's ballyhoo to keep it cheerful.

From the N. Y. World-Telegram, June 12, 1936

The Union Party

Representative William Lemke's new Union party has a catch-all platform designed to attract the printing-press inflationists, Father Coughlin's money-trust-busters, Dr. Townsend's pensioners and the Huey Long share-the-wealthers.

Will this grouping become in fact a potent third party?

All of these minorities were born in and of the depression. Each at one time or another in the last three or four years has risen to a heyday of real power, and each has contributed something to the shaping of national policies under the New Deal.

The extent to which any one of these groups, or all of them combined, can continue to command a popular following will be determined, we believe, by the degree to which the abuses, of which they complain and from which they sprang, are ameliorated or remedied.

The soft money sentiment grew up from the misery which cold, hard and scarce money left in its wake—bankruptcy-level farm prices, farm and home foreclosures. By the same token that sentiment has abated somewhat as New Deal policies have brought more profitable farm prices, cheaper money, a restoration of values and more security in farm and home ownership.

Father Coughlin recruited his following from those who were outraged by the malfeasances of the Albert Wigginses and Charley Mitchells and others who abused the money power for their own greedy ends. . . .

Dr. Townsend's movement arose largely from the frustration and desperation of aged couples whose life savings were wiped out by such as the Insull debacle. . . .

And the share-the-wealth idea was given expression in New Deal tax measures—though the wealth is still unshared.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

by Tweedledee

From the N. Y. Times
June 12, 1936

The "Union" Ticket

It was probably inevitable that a third-party ticket of some kind, pledged to radical policies in general, and especially to a radical policy toward money, should make its appearance in the campaign of 1936. All through the depression and the subsequent period of recovery from it, an aggressive bloc in Congress has pressed persistently for inflationary measures of one sort or another: "permissive" inflation under the Thomas amendment, mandatory inflation under the Frazier-Lemke bill, greenbacks to pay the soldiers' bonus, silver purchases "to broaden the basis of the currency," paper money with which to retire the Government's outstanding obligations or to finance its current deficits.

It is obvious that this group will obtain from neither of the major parties endorsement of the currency measures which it so ardently desires. In an excess of political caution, the Republican party had nothing to say at Cleveland about repealing the fantastic Silver Purchase Act already on the statute books, and the Democratic party, which had this measure forced on it against the wishes of many of its leaders, will probably be equally mum at Philadelphia. But aside from this concession, the Republicans have promised nothing to the inflationists, and it is wholly unlikely that the Democratic party will promise more. The Roosevelt Administration has never made the slightest use of the permissive powers of inflation granted to it in the Thomas amendment. The President's veto of the Patman bill, which would have paid the soldiers' bonus with greenbacks, described that method of financing Government expenditures as the pathway to disaster. The Administration vigorously and successfully opposed the Frazier-Lemke bill and other paper money measures.

It is these circumstances which are responsible for the appearance of the new "Union" party, headed by Mr. Lemke of the Frazier-Lemke plan and warmly endorsed by Father Coughlin. If the proposals which interest the inflationists are to play any part in the political discussion of the 1936 campaign, it is now clear to the sponsors of these measures that it can only be through the agency of a third party. Hence this effort to strike a hurried alliance between radicals on the monetary question and radicals on other issues. The new party has already drawn up a platform which makes the legislative enactments of the New Deal seem essentially conservative. It demands the establishment of a central bank of issue which would supply in abundance fiat currency with which to retire the Government's bonds and refinance all urban and rural home mortgage indebtedness. It demands the establishment of wage scales on a national basis and promises to guarantee the farmer a production at a profit. It would remake "an unjust economic system which has concentrated wealth in the hands of a few." It would limit the net income of every individual in the United States "and limit the amount that such an individual may receive as a gift or an inheritance." If most of these promises are utterly incapable of redemption under the Constitution as it stands, the new party is not likely to emphasize this aspect of the matter. It has written a class appeal addressed to the discontented and unthinking.

Speculation is already rife as to the role which this third ticket will play in the national election — whether it will cut more deeply into Democratic or Republican strength. It is too early to attempt a confident prediction in this matter, particularly for the reason that no one yet knows in how many states, and in which states, the new party will bid for votes. The American electoral system offers many obstacles to the speedy launching of third tickets. As an article in The New Republic, itself an advocate of third-party action, recently pointed out, in only one-third of the states can a new party be placed full-grown on the ballot. . . . In these circumstances it is easier to announce a new national party than achieve it.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, June 12, 1936

The Union Party

Congressman William Lemke of North Dakota, active factor in progressive and radical politics in that state, more recently the candidate of the Non-Partisan League, launches the third party movement of 1936, himself the Presidential candidate. His running-mate is Thomas O'Brien of Boston, once Republican, now enrolled as a Democrat, actually a Progressive and a protagonist for labor's interests. Father Coughlin is the enthusiastic sponsor for the movement, styled The Union Party, and there are hopes that the Townsendites will join, and also what is left of the Huey Long following, under the leadership of Rev. Gerald Smith. It is avowedly the party of the malcontents, dissatisfied with the Old Deal, as represented by the Republican Party, and no less displeased with the New Deal of President Roosevelt, because of its failure to go the full distance to the left that they desired. It is essentially a revival of the old Farmer-Labor party idea, seeking to amalgamate the discontent of agriculture and labor, of the Farm Belt and the Industrial centers.

The movement is by no means unexpected, but, in spite of the ample time afforded for the study of its possibilities as a factor in the current campaign, the seers of neither of the old party organizations are at all confident as to what its effect will be on their respective hopes and chances.

The radio priest of Royal Oak, Michigan, Father Coughlin, is possibly a more consequential factor than is the presidential candidate of the Union Party, at least in the East and generally in the industrial territory. He has won and has held an immense audience; he undoubtedly has a political following, which has not as yet been definitely tested, although in many places, including Philadelphia, there have been incidental demonstrations of its strength. In a close contest between the two major candidates, it would not be surprising if it were to show sufficient votes to be a factor of consequence.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
Lemke To Seek Presidency On Own Third Party Ticket
WASHINGTON TIMES
FIRST SPORTS EDITION
The Shreveport Times
DEMOCRATS JOLTED BY LEMKE
LEMKE HEADS 'UNION' PARTY AS CANDIDATE
The Courier-Journal
The Pittsburgh Press
LEMKE, WITH COUGHLIN AID, ENTERS RACE
LEMKE PERILS NEW DEAL IN FARM STATES
The News and Observer
Duluth News-Tribune
NEW UNION PART MAKES ITS DEBU LEMKE CANDIDA
REP. LEMKE TO LEAD THIRD PARTY TICKE
IL PROGRESSO ITALO-AMERICANO
THE FIRST AND GREATEST ITALIAN DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
LEMKE CANDIDATO PEL TERZO PARTITO
THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
Lemke Will Run on New 'Third' Ticke
New Political Group Called Union Party
Utica Observer-Dispatch
LATE NEW
WILLIAM LEMKE SEEKS PRESIDENCY
THE POST-STANDARD
NORTH DAKOT MAN TO HEA THIRD PART
Father Coughlin Indorses William Lemke for Presidenc
THE JOHNSTOWN DEMOCRAT
LEMKE IS THIRD PARTY CANDIDATE;
DEMOCRATS FACING LOSS OF VOTES
The Charleston Gazette
Lemke-O'Brien To Head Third Party Ticket
The Cleveland Press
STATE
LEMKE LAUNCHES NEW 3D PARTY
LEMKE TO HEAD 3D PARTY TICKET
THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW
Democrat and Chronicle
Springfield Daily Republican
UNION PARTY WILL STRESS MONEY ISSUE
Coughlin Backs Lemke And Third Party Drive, Predicting Big Response
KNICKERBOCKER PRESS
LEMKE HEADS THIRD PARTY AS CANDIDATE
The Dallas Morning News
HOME EDITION
The South Bend Tribune
Lemke to Run With Backing Of Coughlin
Leaders Count Third Party Votes
The Knoxville Journal
The Washington Post
LEMKE HEADS INSURGENTS; GETS BACKING
Coughlin Backs Lemke in Race for Presidency
TOLEDO BLADE
NIGHT EDITION
COUGHLIN BACKS NEW PARTY

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Deep political significance attends the tabling of the Smith bill in the House of Representatives.

Less than two months ago the House had boldly passed the bill. Introduced late one Friday afternoon by the Judiciary committee in a surprise move, it passed without a record vote. The brief debate was held to one hour.

Father Coughlin and SOCIAL JUSTICE promptly exposed the soviet tactics of this bill, aimed to suppress the people's right of assembly and petition.

Now, after successive primary upsets have shown that the alert voters are beginning to place the responsibility for Congressional action squarely on the Congressmen, and elections in Maine and elsewhere have given further evidence of the rolling tide of Union strength—within two brief months of its earlier action, the same House, with a larger attendance, to table the vicious legislation.

Sweeney and Father Coughlin

Eyes and Ears

Continued from Page 3

that will support Lemke and the Union Party.

That's a better way to forecast political events than consulting politicians. Facts count, not propaganda.

The Union Party can be considered nothing less than a champion of the people which promises to defeat *both* parties—*in 1936.*

* * *

One of the more ponderous of the great daily news mills prints this: "A hope of the Democratic chieftains, though not openly expressed, is that President Roosevelt may insert in the platform, which, it is reported here, is now receiving its finishing touches at Washington under his watchful eye, some plank which will so appeal in the agricultural region in the West as to offset the effect of the third party movement."

After reading that, there is only one thing that can be said: If the American farmers can still be beguiled by New Deal platform planks then—shame on Indian!

"This is not the Congress of Franklin D. Roosevelt . . ."

From the speech by Congressman Martin L. Sweeney against the Smith bill in the House of Representatives:

"Mr. Speaker, we are about to consider the famous, or infamous, Smith bill. The administration, not content with gagging the members of Congress, putting every member on the spot, now reaches out to gag their constituents.

"This Smith bill is a report of a special committee—or, I should say, the Rules committee—to investigate the pernicious activities of the lobbyists in connection with the Wheeler-Rayburn bill of last year, a measure designed to curb the vicious holding companies. This great committee has labored and brought forth a mouse in the instrumentality of the Smith bill, designed to send everybody to jail who spends over $10 in trying to influence their congressmen to vote for any meritorious legislation. It is designed to affect the American Federation of Labor, the Farmers Union, the veterans' organizations, and a host of others, but is particularly aimed at the National Union for Social Justice and the Townsend movement.

Not Congress of Roosevelt!

"There are many groups in this country today that are fast coming to realize that this is not the Congress of Franklin D. Roosevelt, or any other Chief Executive! Mark you that! And they have a right to their day in court. Whether you believe in the philosophy of Dr. Townsend and other groups or not, they have a right to be heard in behalf of proposed legislation they are supporting. A denial of the right of petition and the opportunity of many groups in this country to be heard in their Congress is an assault on democracy itself AND A DECIDED DRIFT TOWARD DICTATORSHIP AND FASCISM. . . .

"I have no desire at all to be offensive toward the Chief Executive of the United States government. . . . I organized a substantial group of citizens in northern Ohio who made possible Franklin D. Roosevelt's carrying the Buckeye state by a plurality of approximately 70,000 votes over his opponent.

"What I am going to say now is not for the comfort of the sunflower side of the House, who are enthusiastic over the candidacy of Alfred Landon, governor of the state of Kansas. I think if Landon is elected it will be a national calamity. It will be returning to the laissez-faire days of McKinley, of Harding, of Coolidge, and of Hoover, with the gold standard tieup, and the private control of money in the hands of a few.

Can't Carry Ohio Now

"I say to you that the state of Ohio, which went 70,000 for Roosevelt in 1932, in my opinion will be lost to him by over 100,000, and I am willing to wager a bet with any one in this House on that proposition."

There was applause in the House at Sweeney's offer to bet on Roosevelt's defeat.

"The standard bearer of my party, in my opinion, is going to lose the Buckeye state, because there are hundreds of thousands of people in my state, and I am certain similar conditions exist in other states, who know what is going on in the National Capital.

"They know the story of the attempt for over a year to block consideration of the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill to aid the stricken farmers of the nation; they know the camouflage behind the investigation of the Townsend plan; they know that the committee appointed to investigate the activities growing out of the lobby in connection with the consideration of the Wheeler-Rayburn legislation, to which I referred a moment ago, dare not bring back a report to this House identifying and disclosing the activities of certain public utility lobbyists. I repeat, they dare not make such a report, because it may involve some lawyers and lobbyists close to the national administration, who have been reported in the public press to receive in many cases in excess of $25,000 as fees for their services.

"There are enough statutes in the criminal laws of the Federal government to warrant the indictment and conviction of some of these men, and I am certain the committee, many of them intelligent lawyers, are cognizant of this fact.

Money Changers Still In

"I am not going to sit idly by in this House as a Democrat and see men appointed to office under this administration who were indicted subsequent to the World war for fraud and irregularities in the granting of war contracts, and indicted as a result of congressional investigation. Today these men are placed in high position of trust and responsibility in the present administration. . . .

"I am glad I can make this statement as a Democrat—one who believes in the philosophy of the Democratic party, but who cares more for its principle than its label. The Democratic party only comes to power once every quarter of a century, and it generally goes down to defeat because it forgets the principles and becomes autocratic instead of democratic.

"I want to see an executive in the White House whose word is his bond."

Applause again interrupted the speaker.

"I do not care for your applause," said Congressman Sweeney, who continued:

"I want to see an executive who when he stood on the steps of the Capitol yonder in his famous inaugural address, which I characterized on March 4, 1935, in this very House as an address comparable to Lincoln's second inaugural address. On that marked occasion President Roosevelt said:

" 'I am going to drive the money changers from the temple.'

"There has been no driving of money changers from the temple. Private control of our monetary system is still the accepted order, and will be until the people rise in their wrath and demand that Congress be again restored to its constitutional right to coin money and regulate the value thereof.

Time for Plain Speech

"Mr. Speaker, I do not want to see a president of the United States one day walk down one side of the road with the Chamber of Commerce and the next day walk down the same side of the road with organized labor. I do not want to see a president of the United States who walks down the side of the road with the war veterans one day and with the enemies of the veterans the next day. This is a day for plain talking. I do not pretend to criticize the New Deal in its entirety, *but some of us know how this game is being played.* Some of us know that those who sit at the table of the mighty and play the political game of poker generally have a hole card, which, when turned to the surface, is always the ace of political expediency.

"The people of this country, victims of a man-made depression, expect more than political expediency as a solution of the serious problems confronting them. They have a right to insist that the proper adjustment be made in our capitalistic system to insure a more equitable distribution of wealth and an annual living wage for the laborer, cost of production plus a profit for the farmer, and a real measure of social justice in lieu of governmental dole administered primarily in the cause of political allegiance and prospective support.

"Mr. Speaker, I have repeatedly in appearing before my constituents declared that I would rather be defeated for public office than become a rubber stamp in the Congress of the United States. Despite machine opposition, I have been successful because of the faith my constituents have reposed in me. I believe every member of this Congress can do the same if he meets the issue in a courageous manner and lifts himself from the morass of ancient political tradition and custom."

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Farm Congressmen Vote Against Farmers

by the Farm Editor

NOTE: The following review completes the analysis by States of the vote on the Frazier-Lemke Bill. The first installment of this article appeared in the June 22 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Mass. and Maryland

Massachusetts has only 13,000 mortgaged farms, yet this represents 53 per cent of the farms in the state which would have been immediately refinanced to the extent of $25-million. Fourteen out of the fifteen delegates from Massachusetts *voted against* the bill. The one representative who steadfastly voted with the farmers of the country and with the great industrial labor population, the outstanding leader out of Massachusetts, was, of course, none other than the chairman of the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives—*Hon. William J. Connery, Jr.*

Maryland has 23,000 mortgaged farms and Frazier-Lemke would have refinanced $24-million of the debt on these farms.

Cole **Lewis**
Kennedy **Palmisano**

voted against the bill that would have brought relief, while *Goldsborough,* who understands the money question, with his colleague, *Gambrill, voted for* the bill.

Utah, La., S. C.

The 15,000 mortgaged farms of Utah would share to the extent of $21-million in debt refinancing had Frazier-Lemke Bill been enacted into law. Utah's representatives split; *Murdock for* the passage and *Robinson against.*

Louisiana has 125,000 mortgaged farms; $20-million was slated for distribution for farm refinancing in the sixth most debt-ridden state from the standpoint of farms mortgaged. Three of Louisiana's representatives, *Sandlin, Wilson* and *Dear, voted against* the bill.

South Carolina has 121,000 mortgaged farms and would have shared with Louisiana in the distribution, their first mortgage debt being almost identical. *McMillan, McSwain* and *Taylor* followed the administration and *voted to defeat* the issuance of $20-million of currency for the benefit of South Carolina farmers.

Vermont, Conn., Me.

Vermont's one Representative—*Mr. Plumley—voted against* the farmers of the country and against the 14,000 farm families of his own state who would have had $20-million for refinancing mortgages had the bill passed.

Ninety thousand mortgaged farms in Connecticut would have participated in $17-million of federal refinancing, but the entire six members of the Connecticut delegation *voted solidly on the side of banking and insurance interests* of Connecticut.

Maine's three representatives *voted against* the Frazier-Lemke Bill; 13,000 farms in Maine are mortgaged and Maine would have derived $17-million for refinancing.

Fla., W. Va., Wyo.

Florida's 26,000 farmers with first mortgage debts would have participated to the extent of $16-million, but *J. Mark Wilcox* was the only member of the Florida delegation to turn his back on the farmers of his state. "Consistency, thou art a jewel!"

West Virginia's 26,000 mortgaged farms represent the lowest percentage of mortgaged farm property of any state in the Union. Twelve million dollars would have been distributed. *Johnson* and *Ramsey,* two out of six delegates, *voted No.*

Wyoming's lone representative, *Paul R. Greever, voted against* the 12,000 farmers of his state who would have participated to the extent of $9-million.

Ariz., N. Mex., N. H.

Arizona has only 5,000 mortgaged farms. *Mrs. Greenway,* the only representative of the state, *voted for* passage of the bill which would have distributed $9-million.

New Mexico's representative, J. J. Dempsey, had a general pair and therefore is not recorded for or against the measure which would have brought $7,500,000 to his state.

Both New Hampshire's delegates *—Rogers and Tobey—voted against* the bill which would have offered refinancing to the 5,000 mortgaged farms of New Hampshire. The bill would have brought $6-million into New Hampshire.

Nev., Del., R. I.

Congressman Scrugham of Nevada, with only 1,000 mortgaged farms in his state, *voted for* the bill which would have distributed $6-million in Nevada for farm refinancing.

Delaware has 5,000 farms mortgaged. Its lone representative—*Stewart—voted against* passage of a bill which would have brought $4-million into his state directly for farm relief.

Rhode Island has only 1,000 mortgaged farms, but these represent 43 per cent of her total farms. Two million would have been available in Rhode Island, but both *O'Connell* and *Risk voted against* the bill.

Summary

To Summarize: Nine states in the final vote of the House of Representatives mustered not a single vote *against* the bill. They were:

Arizona **North Dakota**
Idaho **Oklahoma**
Kansas **South Dakota**
Montana **Washington**
Nevada

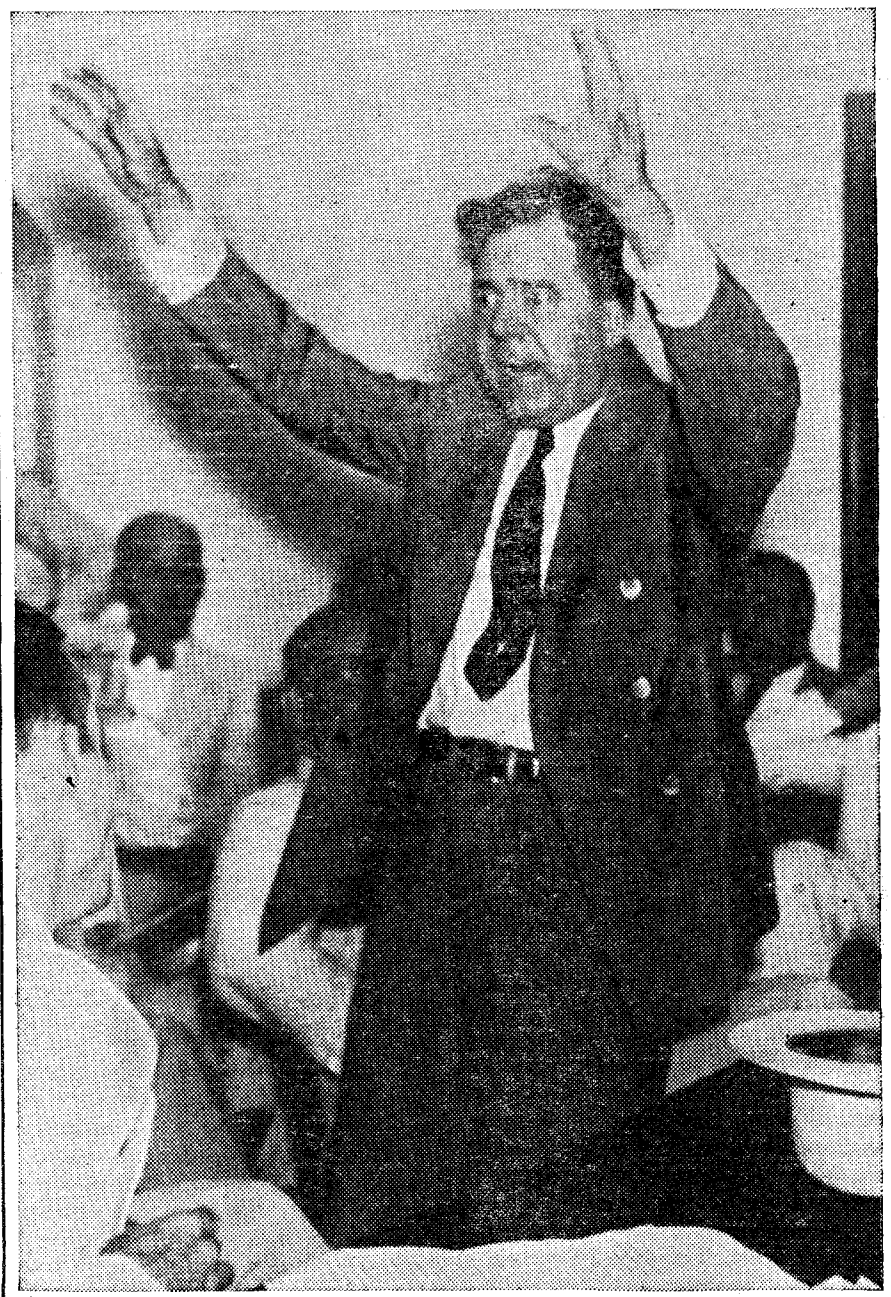
Twelve states produced not a single vote *for* Frazier-Lemke. They are:

Alabama **New Hampshire**
Connecticut **New Jersey**
Delaware **Rhode Island**
Georgia **Vermont**
Maine **Virginia**
North Carolina **Wyoming**

In all New England, *William J. Connery, Jr.,* stood alone in the House of Representatives *for the farmer.* Five of the states cast solid votes *against* the bill and Massachusetts had only Connery on the side of social justice.

Coming down the Atlantic seaboard, Delaware, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia cast solid votes *against* the bill. Alabama followed the rest of the nation. Wyoming's lone vote completed the state record against the bill.

The Late Senator Huey P. Long



Oh the shades of Huey Long, ah the kindly spirit of Bronson Cutting!

Millions of American voters mourn the absence of Huey Long in this momentous campaign of 1936. No less do lovers of social justice regret the loss of Bronson Cutting's wisdom and advice. But "he who falls in this fight falls in the radiance of the future."

Father Coughlin:

The title of Senator is the highest honor the people of the United States can confer on one of its citizens, second only to President. Huey Long held that exalted position.

The U. S. Government will spend millions of dollars to track down with its G men the kidnapper of the child of an aviator.

The U. S. Government will spend $65,000 to fail to prove that Dr. Townsend is a racketeer.

It will send its G men sleuthing to try to find the robber who stole a package of bonds from the messenger of a banker.

It will spend the tax payer's money like water to dig out a $5.00 error in an income tax return.

But the U. S. Government will not spend one penny to investigate the murder of the late Senator from Louisiana, shot down in cold blood on the steps of the State Capitol at Baton Rouge.

Can it be that the blood of the martyred Huey Long trickles back to Washington?

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G. O. P. Platform Insult to Labor

Wall Street Dictates Plank

By the Labor Editor

Stripped of its wily subterfuges, shorn of its camouflage, the platform of the Republican party is nothing more or less than the old story of exploiting the working classes and making them like it.

There is a long litany of criticisms of the New Deal; there is emphasis on laws passed contrary to the Constitution; and there is that old chestnut of "private competition and equality of opportunity."

To be sure, G. O. P. platform makers have dressed their latest creation with a few modern "come-ons," including demands for old age security laws and unemployment insurance.

But there is not a word in the program that suggests that exploitation is the new order of the day, and there is not a word suggesting that the day of exploitation is passed.

The ingenious platform writers have sought to win the affection of the enslaved laboring classes by inserting in the labor plank such bunk as "*The welfare of labor rests upon increased production and the prevention of exploitation.*"

Party Muffed Opportunity

High-sounding, indeed. But what does it mean? Answer: Nothing but another empty promise.

There is nothing in the entire Republican platform designed to increase consumption by expanding buying power in the United States. Yet an expanded buying power is the only way to increase production.

How do the Republicans propose to prevent exploitation? Their answer to this is: a return to rugged individualism.

Every working man must know by this time that the day of rugged individualism is passed. He must know that the selfish interests of Wall Street, with their concentrated wealth, make it impossible for the average man to be anything but a slave.

The G. O. P. convention in Cleveland had an unprecedented opportunity to restore economic prosperity to the working classes of America. Instead, the convention opened the way for another four years of oppression by the Mellons, the Morgans and the du Ponts.

Judas Kiss to Labor

In a word, the Republicans betrayed where they might have saved American labor.

Reduced to cold analysis, the G. O. P. platform was written partly by New Dealers.

It endorses the Wagner-Connery Act by pledging to "protect the right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing without interference from any source."

Then, in the light of an adverse decision recently made by the Supreme Court, the platform states its support of "state laws and interstate compacts to abolish sweat shops and child labor, and to protect women and children with respect to maximum hours, minimum wages and working conditions."

There follows this utterly inconsistent quotation: "We believe that this can be done within the Constitution as it now stands."

The Republican platform is a paradox. What is more, it is a hoax, a dodge, a Judas kiss to labor, and a genuflection to Wall Street.

Labor Highlights

SPECIAL TO SOCIAL JUSTICE

Syracuse, N. Y.—Mayor Rolland B. Marvin orders Police Chief Thomas Carroll to increase police force in order to subdue striking employes of the Remington-Rand plant. . . . Peaceful picketing flared into violence as police and deputy sheriffs charged strikers. . . . James H. Rand, Jr., president of the company, declares he will "import 500 strike breakers to step into jobs left vacant by striking employes."

El Paso, Texas.—Charges of unfair labor practices made by union workers against the El Paso Electric Company, a Stone-Webster subsidiary, are defeated by Federal Judge Charles A. Boynton, who sides with the power company. . . . Judge Boynton rules that the National Labor Relations Board of Washington must not proceed with a hearing on the charges.

Washington, D. C.—United Mine Workers threaten to "shut down" the giant soft coal industry if the Guffey-Vinson coal control bill fails to pass at this session and wage-cutting ensues. . . . John L. Lewis, miners' leader, tells interstate commerce committee his organization would resort to "our only weapon" if operating groups go ahead with plans to reduce earnings of mine workers.

Portsmouth, Ohio — Elba Preston, 22, union employe of the strike closed Wheeling Steel Plant, is wounded seriously in clash. . . . Sheriff Arthur Oakes confessed to firing on Preston, according to police.

Washington, D. C. — Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, opens conference with representatives of 17 states on situation created by recent New York state minimum wage decision of the U. S. Supreme Court. . . . Miss Perkins plans to discuss ways of preserving "gains made for working women and minors" under state wage laws, despite the adverse decision by the high tribunal.

Akron, Ohio—Approximately 4,000 Goodyear tire workers strike in protest against the reported beating of S. H. Dalrymple, president of the United Rubber Workers, at the Gadsden, Ala., plant of the Goodyear company. . . . Dalrymple was attacked as he attempted to address a union gathering.

Schenectady, N. Y.—General Electric officials refuse to arbitrate differences with union spokesmen as "sit-down" strike in plant continues.

Washington—Department of Labor agents assigned to investigate story of assault on Sherman Dalrymple, president of the United Rubber Workers of America. . . . Alleged attack occurred at Gadsden, Ga., plant of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

Spokane, Wash. — "Labor trouble is brewing in lumber camps throughout northern Idaho and eastern Washington," reports the Spokane Chronicle after a survey of the situation.

Camden, N. J. — Two thousand employes of the RCA Manufacturing Co. vote to demand a 20 per cent increase in wages and a 35-hour week. . . . Action is taken after a long period of discontent.

Philadelphia, Pa. — A call to consumers to boycott the American Stores Company went out this week as employes of the chain-store company continued their strike against "intolerable" working conditions.

Strike leaders charge company officials with "starving" employes into submission while "scabs" are hired to carry on behind the counters. Managers and clerks who walked out are reported receiving co-operation, including money and food contributions, from union labor organizations.

Rail Pensions Decision Near

A suit by the railroads to invalidate the new railroad retirement act in a District of Columbia court this week developed the damaging revelation that 30 per cent of all retired railroad men receive no pensions.

The charge was made by Murray W. Latimer, chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board, as testimony in the case was completed before Justice Jennings Bailey.

The average pension paid by railroads, according to Latimer, has dropped four dollars to $58.50. Included in this average, he said, are the very high annuities paid to retired officials.

Strikes Grip Nation; Police Wield Sticks

Several strikes were settled by the night-stick and starvation while others continued with unabated fury in scattered portions of the country as this issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE went to press.

Picket lines thinned and employes of Tonawanda and North Tonawanda, N. Y., plants of the Remington-Rand company returned to work after company officials had served notice they would transfer operations to Marietta, Ohio.

Police swung night-sticks on striking workers and arrested four in a violent outbreak at the Remington plant in Syracuse, N. Y. Many workers were injured. James H. Rand, Jr., president of the company, has refused to meet union representatives and threatens a permanent shut-down unless workers accede to his demands.

A similar ultimatum was issued to employes at Rand's Ilion, N. Y., branch, where the management reported it had won the submission of 1,500 out of 2,000 strikers.

Officials of the Fance hosiery mills and the Adams Mills Co. at Kernersville, N. C., attempted to force employes to accept an increase of 10 hours, to 50 hours a week, and 950 walked out. Both mills closed.

Many Others Out

The Home Furnace and Foundry Corp. of Coldwater, Mich., nailed its doors after refusing recognition to workers' representatives. The Greenberg Shirt Co. of Morgantown, W. Va., threatens to close down rather than restore a recent wage cut to employes.

The General Electric Co. "sit down" strike at Schenectady, N. Y., was reported to be at a point of settlement as company officials agreed to discuss employe grievances.

About 350 workers in the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. (billiard tables) plant at Muskegon, Mich., walked out after they were refused union recognition. Strike disorders continue at Minneapolis, where 600 mill workers are demanding the right of representation.

Labor chieftains estimate 2,500 to 3,000 men were still on strike at stove works, docks, wood-working plants and a newspaper in Milwaukee. Approximately 1,000 workers have been shut out in three Gaffney, S. C., cotton mills.

The iron ore strike in the Birmingham, Ala., area, involving 2,500 workers, is reported to have reached the negotiation stage. Iron workers protest the substitution of a tonnage for an hourly base pay.

Striking employes of the United States Glass Co., Pittsburgh, are reported to have won a five-cent raise to 45 cents an hour, after a two-day walkout.

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The Platform of the Union Party

1 America shall be self-contained and self-sustained—no foreign entanglements, be they political, economic, financial or military.

2 Congress and Congress alone shall coin, issue and regulate all the money and credit in the United States through a central bank of issue.

3 Immediately following the establishment of the central bank of issue, Congress shall provide for the retirement of all tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Federal Government, and shall refinance all the present agricultural mortgage indebtedness for the farmer and all the home mortgage indebtedness for the city owner by the use of its money and credit which it now gives to the control of private bankers.

4 Congress shall legislate that there will be an assurance of a living annual wage for all laborers capable of working and willing to work.

5 Congress shall legislate that there will be an assurance of production at a profit for the farmer.

6 Congress shall legislate that there will be assurance of reasonable and decent security for the aged, who, through no fault of their own, have been victimized and exploited by an unjust economic system which has so concentrated wealth in the hands of a few that it has impoverished great masses of our people.

7 Congress shall legislate that American agricultural, industrial and commercial markets will be protected from manipulation of foreign monies and from all raw material and processed goods produced abroad at less than a living wage.

8 Congress shall establish an adequate and perfect defense for our country from foreign aggression either by air, by land, or by sea, but with the understanding that our naval, air and military forces must not be used under any consideration in foreign fields or in foreign waters either alone or in conjunction with any foreign power. If there must be conscription, there shall be a conscription of wealth as well as a conscription of men.

9 Congress shall so legislate that all federal offices and positions of every nature shall be distributed through civil service qualifications and not through a system of party spoils and corrupt patronage.

10 Congress shall restore representative government to the people of the United States to preserve the sovereignty of the individual States of the United States by the ruthless eradication of bureaucracies.

11 Congress shall organize and institute federal works for the conservation of public lands, waters and forests, thereby creating billions of dollars of wealth, millions of jobs at the prevailing wage, and thousands of homes.

12 Congress shall protect small industry and private enterprise by controlling and decentralizing the economic domination of monopolies to the end that these small industries and enterprises may not only survive and prosper but that they may be multiplied.

13 Congress shall protect private property from confiscation through unnecessary taxation with the understanding that the human rights of the masses take precedence over the financial rights of the classes.

14 Congress shall set a limitation upon the net income of any individual in any one year and a limitation of the amount that such an individual may receive as a gift or as an inheritance, which limitation shall be executed through taxation.

15 Congress shall re-establish conditions so that the youths of the nation as they emerge from schools and colleges, will have the opportunity to earn a decent living while in the process of perfecting themselves in a trade or profession.

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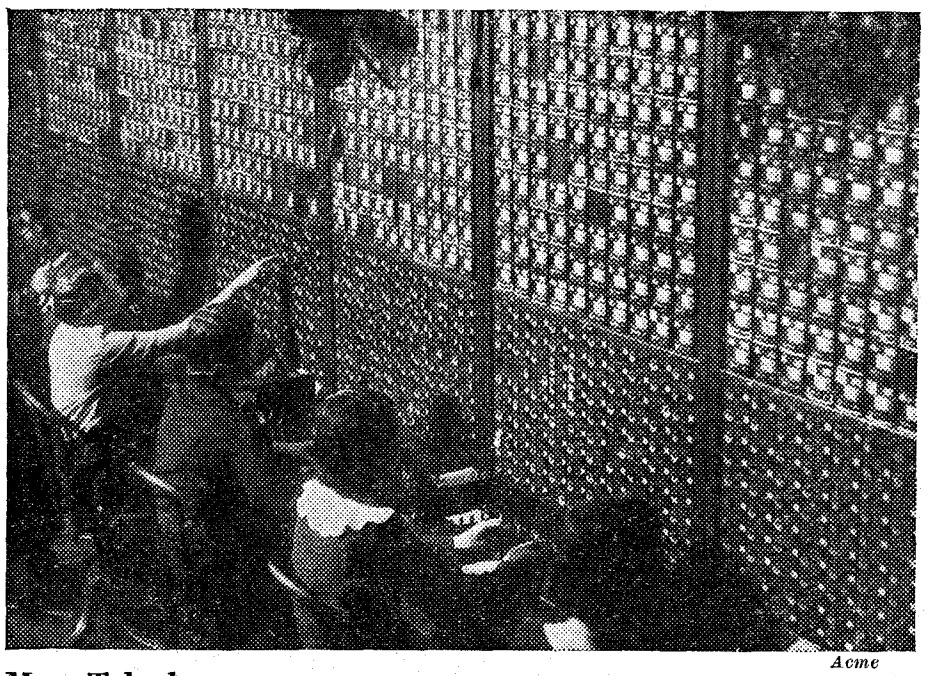
America Has More Than the Rest of the World

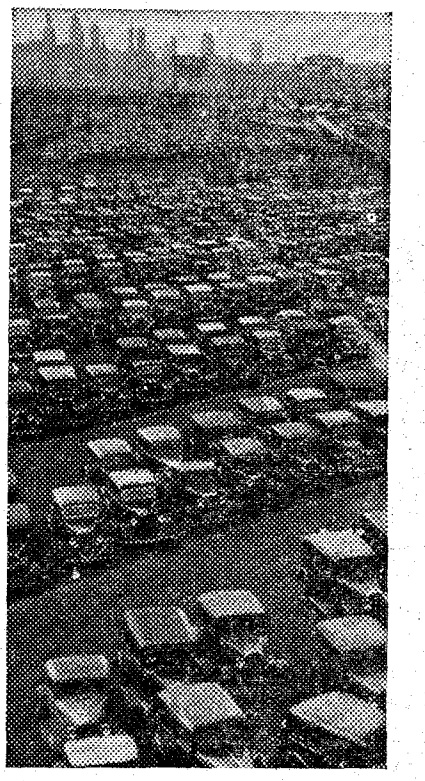


Acme

More Telephones

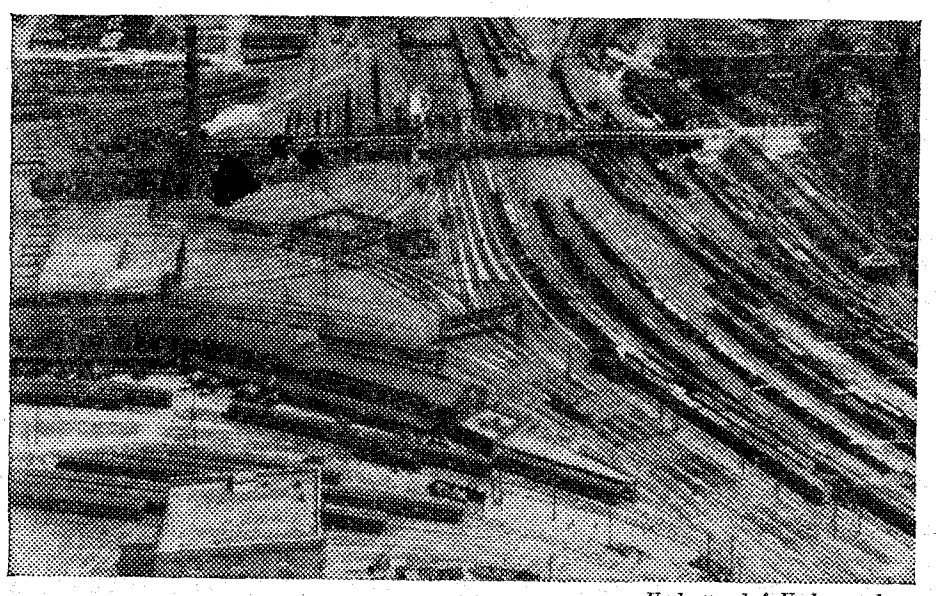
Acme

More Food



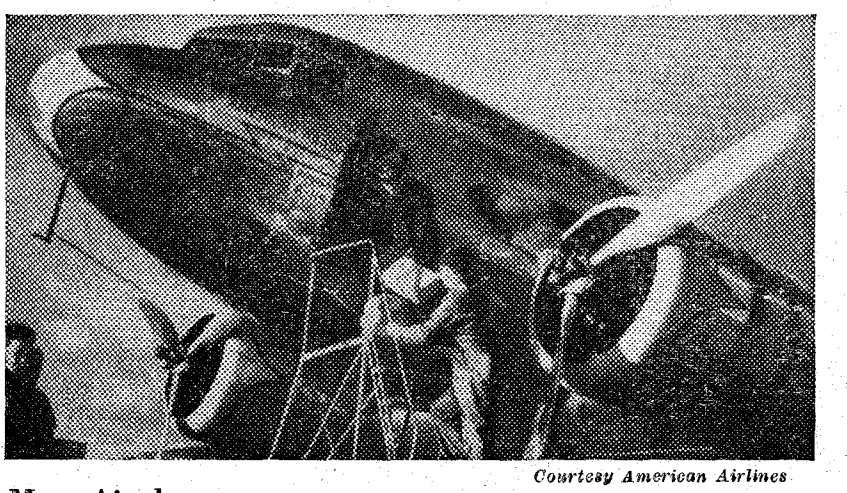
Underwood & Underwood

More Automobiles



Underwood & Underwood

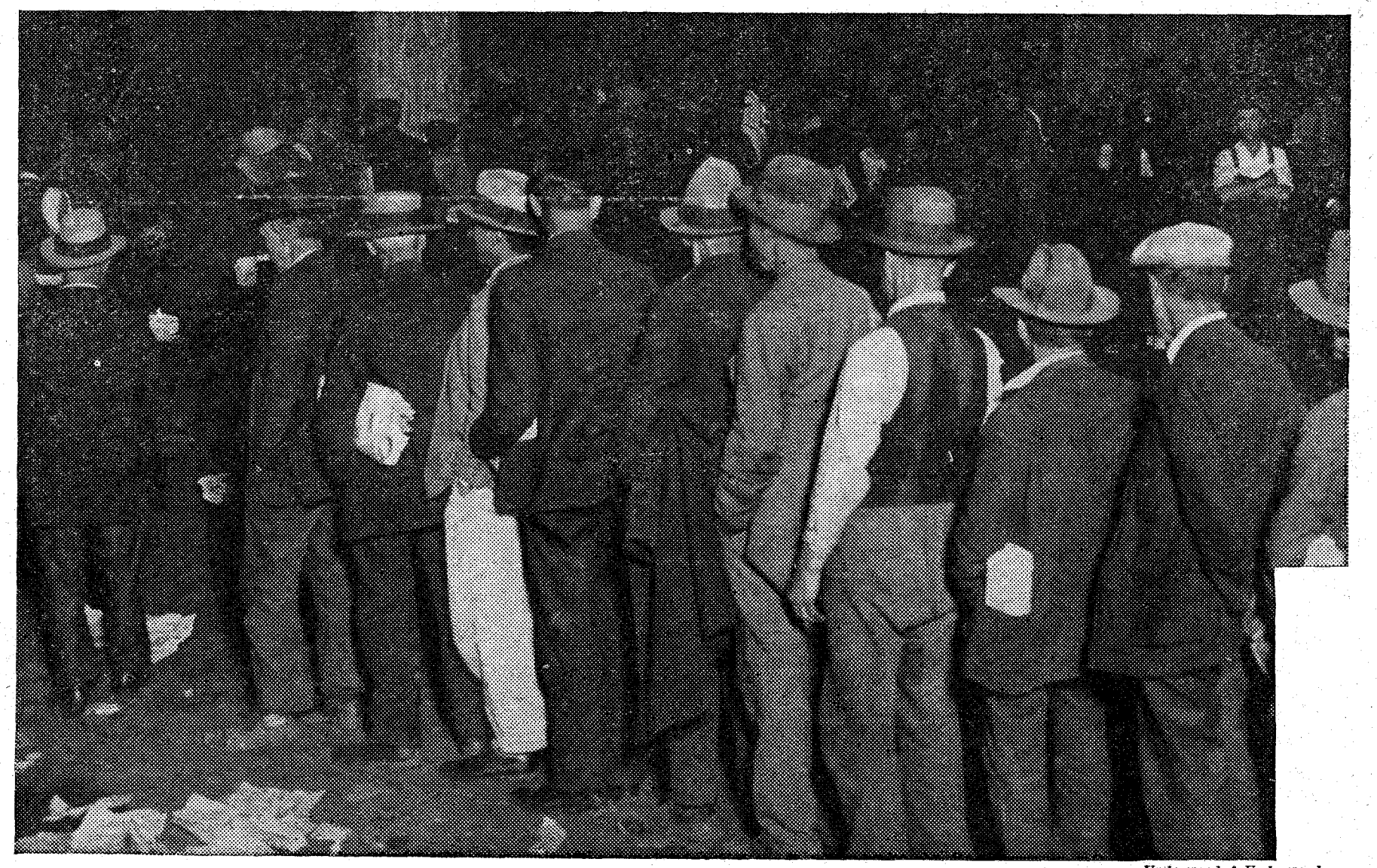
More Railroads



Courtesy American Airlines

More Airplanes

—AND More Unemployment



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